

REMARKS

The above amendments direct the claims to the elected subject matter, the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis with 1,3 oxazoles.

Rejecting the pending claims under the doctrine of obviousness type double patenting over claims in US patent 6,344,476 and the various copending applications is premature since allowable subject matter has not been identified in this application. Applicants also note there is no basis for the obviousness type double patenting rejection over claims 1-18 of US patent 6,344,476. The claims in US Patent 6,344,476 define methods for treating diseases mediated by p38 with compounds that do not include oxazoles.

Rejection Under 35 USC §112 , first paragraph

The office action does not appear to dispute that applicants have provided *objective* enablement, that is, a statement that all the compounds claimed herein are functional in all of the methods claimed. Indeed, such objective enablement is clearly present in the specification in the statements found on page 6, line 14 through page 7, line 25. In a portion of this disclosure, the following language appears: “Accordingly, these compounds are useful therapeutic agents for such acute and chronic inflammatory and/or immunomodulatory diseases as rheumatoid arthritis...”,

The specification actually provides more than it needs to in satisfying the requirements of 35 USC §112, first paragraph. For example, general and specific methods for preparing the compounds are given on pages 21-23, pages 27-71 and in the Examples. Dosage forms, dosage ranges and methods for administering the compounds are given on pages 23-26. Methods for assessing the activity of the compounds via *in vitro* raf kinase assays (and IC₅₀ data) and *in vivo* assays are provided on pages 103 and 104. The specification also discloses that inhibitors of p38 are active in animal models of TNF α production, including a murine lipopolysaccharide (LPS) model of TNF α production, in the text on page 5 of the specification which follows:

Inhibitors of p38 are active in a number of standard animal models of inflammatory diseases, including carrageenan-induced edema in the rat paw, arachadonic acid-induced edema in the rat paw, arachadonic acid-induced peritonitis in the mouse, fetal rat long bone resorption, murine type II collagen-induced arthritis, and Freund’s adjuvant-induced arthritis in the rat. Thus, inhibitors of p38 will be useful in treating diseases mediated by one or more of the above-mentioned cytokines and/or proteolytic enzymes.

The specification also provides a number of publications which have linked TNF α production and/or signaling to a number of diseases including rheumatoid arthritis and or have linked excess or undesired matrix-destroying metalloprotease (MMP) activity to diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.

As a legal matter, it is well established that objective enablement is all that is required to satisfy the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, unless the PTO can provide reasons or evidence to doubt the statement of objective enablement. See *In re Marzocchi*, 439 F.2d 220, 169 U.S.P.Q. 367 (CCPA 1971). However, the office action appears to require additional evidence of enablement without a full and proper analysis of whether there are "reasons or evidence" to doubt the objective enablement. Although not specifically addressing this portion of the Marzocchi test, the office action appears to, possibly incidentally, offer, as such reasons or evidence, both the breadth of the claims, and the alleged absence of a link between inhibiting p38 and actually treating a disease. Each of these potential "reasons or evidence" is discussed below.

First, it is noted the claims now conform to the elected subject matter and recite the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis using a 1,3-oxazol and are narrower in scope than the original claims. However, even absent this amendment, the breadth of the claims alone is insufficient "reasons or evidence" to doubt the objective enablement present in the specification. As the *Marzocchi* court unequivocally stated:

"Turning specifically to the objections noted by the Board as indicated above, it appears that these comments indicate nothing more than a concern over the breadth of the disputed term. If we are correct, then the relevance of this concern escapes us. It has never been contended that Applicants, when they included the disputed terms in their specification, intended only to indicate a single compound. Accepting, therefore, that the term is a generic one, its recitation *must* be taken as an assertion by Applicants that all of the 'considerable number of compounds' which are included in the

generic term would, as a class, be operative to produce the asserted enhancement of adhesion characteristics. The only relevant concern of the Patent Office under these circumstances should be over the *truth* of any such assertion. The first paragraph of Section 112 requires nothing more than *objective enablement*. How such a teaching is set forth, either by the use of illustrative examples or by broad terminology, is of no importance."

Marzocchi, supra. (Emphasis in original.)

The office action appears to misstate the scope of the elected subject matter, arguing that, "the specification does not disclose how one of ordinary skill in the art would determine every known disease associated with p38." As stated earlier, the pending claims now conform to the elected subject matter and are directed to treating rheumatoid arthritis. It is not necessary for one skilled in the art to determine every known disease associated with p38 to make and use the elected invention. Furthermore, it would not be necessary to determine every known disease associated with p38 to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the originally claimed methods directed to treating "p38 mediated diseases other than cancer". As discussed in the specification, diseases associated with p38 are known and a number of p38 mediated diseases are disclosed in the application. The compounds of the present invention having shown the ability to inhibit p38 would be effective for those diseases not identified but having the same etiology. The office action does not adequately address the issue of why a given disease, mediated by p38, could not be treated by disrupting the p38-signaling pathway or why a disease mediated by p38 needs to be identified further for the claimed invention to be enabled.

Second, although the link between TNF α production and a number of inflammatory and/or immunomodulatory diseases is acknowledged on page 5 of the office action, enablement has been found to be lacking based on the allegation that "it is not well established in the field to correlate inhibition of p38 to actual treatment of a disease." This allegation is not a sufficient "reason or evidence" to doubt the statement of objective enablement within the specification. First, the allegation is unsupported by any documents or publications. Second, applicants have presented evidence to the contrary. Badger et al, JPET 279:1453-1461(1996) (Exhibit A of the response filed on October 27, 2007) disclose the performance of SB 203580, a p38 kinase inhibitor, in animal

models, (see Figs 3 and 6). It is alleged that Badger et al is an isolated reference on page 9 of the office action and “cannot be taken as the standard for the state of the art.” No evidence has been presented that the teachings of Badger et al are contrary to the state of the art or are deficient in any way. Applicants have presented Exhibits B and C to demonstrate the link between p38 inhibition and the treatment of disease has been recognized by others. An abstract of PC Taylor, Anti-TNF α Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis :an update, Internal Medicine, Vol 42 No1(2003) pp.15-20 is attached as Exhibit B and a paper by Pargellis et al, Inhibition of p38 MAP kinase by utilizing a novel allosteric binding site, Nature Structural Biology, vol. 9, no. 4, April 2002 is attached as Exhibit C.

The first line of the Taylor’s abstract (Exhibit B) states “Many studies have confirmed that the long term use of biological agents targeting TNF α in therapy for rheumatoid arthritis give rise to sustained improvement in symptoms and signs of disease provided the anti-TNF α agent is efficacious and of low immunogenicity.” The last line of the abstract states, “In conclusion, for patients with established and early RA, anti-TNF therapies set a new standard for symptom control and joint protection”.

On page 271, col. 2, 1st paragraph, of the paper by Pargellis et al (Exhibit C) it is stated, “BIRB 796 also displayed anti-inflammatory effects in a trial of human endotoxemia.¹⁹ This compound is now being evaluated in phase II clinical trials , including rheumatoid arthritis.” On page 269 of the paper it is stated “Birb796, a picomolar inhibitor of human p38MAP kinase.”

No evidence has been presented to refute the findings or conclusions made in these publications. In addition, no evidence has been presented that any of the methods claimed would not be effective in treating rheumatoid arthritis or any of the other p38 mediated diseases identified in the specification. Only unsupported allegations and conclusions regarding the state of the art are provided. Accordingly, it is submitted that the Office Action has not provided any reasons or evidence to doubt the assertion of objective enablement in the specification and, thus, it is not necessary to perform the analysis under In re Wands as to whether undue experimentation was necessary to practice the claimed invention.

In any event, even if such reasons or evidence were found, it is clear that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have to engage in undue experimentation to determine the scope of the

claim or to make and use the invention. The test for undue experimentation was set forth in, e.g., *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (Fed. Cir. 1988)

. The "*Wands* Factors" clearly support enablement herein.

With respect to the factors noted in the Office Action, the *complexity* of the invention is in fact not supported by the breadth of the claim, as argued, for example. In actuality, the nature of the invention is *not* complex, inasmuch as the use of p38 inhibitors to treat various indications is established as noted in the background section and other portions of the application, and would be well understood by one of skill in the art.

With respect to the breadth of the claims, it is important to note that a determination of undue experimentation must be considered on a *compound by compound* basis. The mere fact that a claim is broad does *not* mean that undue experimentation is required to determine enablement of the compounds therein. It is not undue experimentation to determine enablement for *each* compound in the scope of the claim. See, for example, *In re Colianni*, 195 U.S.P.Q. 150 (CCPA 1977). One of ordinary skill in the art can easily determine, with the protocols given in the specification, whether a given compound has the utility stated. Thus, the mere fact that many compounds must be tested is not dispositive of lack of utility. Similarly, a given indication can be routinely assessed for mediation by p38.

With respect to the guidance given by the instant specification, it is submitted that the guidance is adequate, inasmuch as the pharmaceutical art is well developed and one of ordinary skill in the art can clearly prepare the compounds for administration in that dosages for the compounds are given, pharmaceutical formulation information is given, and modes of administration of the compounds are given and are quite routine.

With respect to predictability, even if unpredictability in the art is high, absolute predictability is not required. Moreover, one of ordinary skill in the art is provided the tools herein in order to determine whether a given compound is functional in the methods claim. Thus, it is submitted that, even in an unpredictable area, enablement is not lacking due to this factor alone.

The state of the art is relatively high and p38 inhibitors are well known to be implicated in signaling pathways which are instrumental in various diseases. Applicants' claims are directed to diseases which are mediated by p38, in which diseases it clearly makes sense that inhibiting p38 will effect the progression of the disease whether or not the diseases are inflammatory or

immunomodulatory. Thus, the state of the art favors enablement of the full scope of p39 mediated diseases.

With respect to working examples, it is well established that working examples are *not* required to provide enablement. See, for example, *In re Borkowski*, 164 U.S.P.Q. 642 (CCPA 1970).

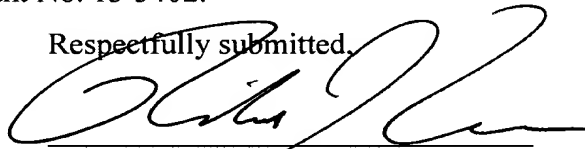
With respect to the quantity of experimentation necessary, it is respectfully submitted that it would not be necessary for one skilled in the art to determine every known disease associated with p38 to practice the claimed invention. Diseases mediated by p38 are well known to those skilled in the art, as discussed in the background section of the specification.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the *Wands* factors clearly do not result in a conclusion of undue experimentation.

For the reasons discussed above, Applicants submit that all pending claims meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees associated with this response or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402.

Respectfully submitted,



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Exhibit B


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Anti-TNF α Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis: an Update

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[Released: 2006/03/27]

Abstract:

Many studies have confirmed that the long term use of biological agents targeting TNF α in therapy for rheumatoid arthritis give rise to sustained improvement in symptoms and signs of disease provided the anti-TNF agent is efficacious and of low immunogenicity. The current regimes for infliximab 3 or 10 mg/kg infusion in combination with weekly oral methotrexate, or of subcutaneous etanercept 25 mg twice per week fulfil these criteria. D2E7, a 'human' antibody produced by phage display, has also demonstrated efficacy in clinical trials. It has recently emerged that anti-TNF therapy protects joints from structural damage. One year data for infliximab and methotrexate combination therapy suggest that this regime reduces disability. In early RA, etanercept acts morerapidly than methotrexate to decrease symptoms and retard progression of erosions. In conclusion, for patients with established and early RA, anti-TNF therapies set a new standard for symptom control and joint protection. (Internal Medicine 42: 15-20, 2003)


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Japan Science and Technology Agency



letters

Inhibition of p38 MAP kinase by utilizing a novel allosteric binding site

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The p38 MAP kinase plays a crucial role in regulating the production of proinflammatory cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor and interleukin-1. Blocking this kinase may offer an effective therapy for treating many inflammatory diseases. Here we report a new allosteric binding site for a diaryl urea class of highly potent and selective inhibitors against human p38 MAP kinase. The formation of this binding site requires a large conformational change not observed previously for any of the protein Ser/Thr kinases. This change is in the highly conserved Asp-Phe-Gly motif within the active site of the kinase. Solution studies demonstrate that this class of compounds has slow binding kinetics, consistent with the requirement for conformational change. Improving interactions in this allosteric pocket, as well as establishing binding interactions in the ATP pocket, enhanced the affinity of the inhibitors by 12,000-fold. One of the most potent compounds in this series, BIRB 796, has picomolar affinity for the kinase and low nanomolar inhibitory activity in cell culture.

The proinflammatory cytokines tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF α) and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) mediate the inflammatory response associated with the immunological recognition of infectious agents. Elevated levels of proinflammatory cytokines are associated with several diseases of autoimmunity, such as toxic shock syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, diabetes and inflammatory bowel disease¹. An important and accepted therapeutic approach for potential drug intervention in these diseases is the reduction of proinflammatory cytokines. For example, clinical efficacy has been demonstrated with a solu-

ble TNF α receptor fusion protein, as well as a monoclonal antibody directed against TNF α for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis^{2,3}.

The p38 Ser/Thr MAP kinase plays a crucial role in the signal transduction cascade leading to the production of proinflammatory cytokines⁴. In our search for new inhibitors against this kinase, a high-throughput screen identified the diaryl urea compound 1 as a lead, with modest binding and cellular activities (Fig. 1). This compound bears little structural similarity to the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitors⁵ such as SB203580 (ref. 6) and, therefore, establishes a new class of inhibitors for p38 MAP kinase⁷.

A new allosteric binding pocket

To define the binding mode of this new class of diaryl urea inhibitors and to establish the molecular mechanism for their inhibitory activity, we determined the crystal structure of human p38 MAP kinase in complex with compound 1 at 2.5 Å resolution (Fig. 2a,b; Table 1). The structure revealed that this compound utilizes a new allosteric binding pocket on the kinase that is spatially distinct from the ATP pocket (Figs 2a, 3a). The compound is oriented at ~60° to ATP. There is no structural overlap between the atoms of compound 1 and ATP. Similarly, there is only limited overlap between compound 1 and the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitor⁸ (Fig. 3a).

A large conformational change for residues in the conserved Asp-Phe-Gly (DFG) motif in the active site of the kinase is required for the binding of the inhibitor (Fig. 3a). In all of the known protein Ser/Thr kinase structures, the DFG motif assumes a conformation with the Phe residue buried in a hydrophobic pocket in the groove between the two lobes of the kinase (DFG-in conformation). The residues in this pocket are highly conserved among the kinases. In the structure of the complex with compound 1, however, the Phe side chain has moved by ~10 Å to a new position (DFG-out conformation). In this position, one face of the Phe side chain helps to shield the inhibitor whereas the other face is exposed to solvent. This movement of the Phe side chain reveals a large hydrophobic pocket in the kinase, and the *t*-butyl group of compound 1 is inserted deep into this pocket (Fig. 3b). Structure-activity relationship (SAR) studies showed that replacing the *t*-butyl group with a methyl group produced a >1,000-fold reduction in activity, providing strong evidence for the importance of hydrophobic interactions in this new binding pocket. Neither nitrogen atom on the pyrazole ring is involved in specific hydrogen-bonding interactions with the kinase. Therefore, the pyrazole ring seems to be purely a scaffold for the correct positioning of both the *t*-butyl group and the urea pharmacophore.

The structural information suggests that the diaryl urea inhibitors have a new mechanism of inhibiting the p38 MAP kinase — indirectly competing with the binding of ATP. Most other protein kinase inhibitors use the ATP-binding pocket and inhibit the kinase by directly competing with ATP binding^{9,10}. In contrast, compound 1 has no structural overlap with the ATP molecule (Fig. 3a). However, our structure shows that the DFG-out conformation is incompatible with ATP binding because the side chain of the Phe residue is in steric overlap with the phosphate groups of ATP (Fig. 3a). The indirect competition with

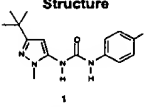

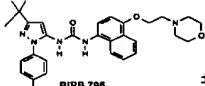
Structure	$k_{on}(M^{-1}s^{-1})$	$k_{off}(s^{-1})$	K_d (nM)	Inhibition of TNF α in THP.1 IC ₅₀ (nM)
	1.2×10^5 $\pm 3.5 \times 10^4$	1.4×10^{-1} $\pm 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$	1,160	5,900 ± 400
	4.3×10^7 $\pm 2.2 \times 10^5$	7.7 $\pm 1.3 \times 10^{-1}$	180	3,500 ± 900
	8.5×10^4 $\pm 2.6 \times 10^2$	8.3×10^{-6} $\pm 1.5 \times 10^{-7}$	0.1	18 ± 3

Fig. 1 *In vitro* and *in vivo* data for selected p38 inhibitors. K_d was determined at 23 °C and calculated as k_{on} / k_{off} in nM.



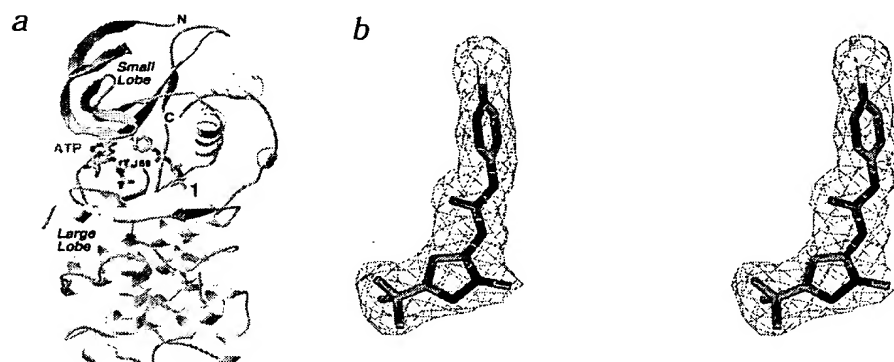


Fig. 2 A new allosteric binding pocket for compound **1** in human p38 MAP kinase. **a**, Schematic drawing of the structure of p38 MAP kinase in complex with compound **1**. The inhibitor is shown as a stick model, with carbon atoms in green. The expected location of the ATP molecule⁸ (purple for carbon atoms) is shown for reference. **b**, Final $2F_o - F_c$ electron density map for compound **1**, contoured at 1σ level. Panel (a) is produced with RIBBONS²⁷ and panel (b) with SETOR²⁸.

ATP binding is supported by our observation that compound **1** interferes with the inactivation of p38 MAP kinase by the fluorescent ATP analog 5'-*p*-fluorosulfonyl benzoyl adenosine (data not shown). Therefore, the diaryl urea compounds inhibit p38 MAP kinase by stabilizing a conformation of the kinase that is incompatible with ATP binding.

BIRB 796, a picomolar inhibitor of human p38 MAP kinase

Subsequent chemical synthetic efforts lead to the discovery of BIRB 796, a picomolar inhibitor of human p38 MAP kinase, with a 12,000-fold increase in binding affinity compared to compound **1** (Fig. 1). Three major structural changes were made to compound **1** that confer the observed increase in binding affinity: replacement of the methyl substituent on the pyrazole ring with a tolyl group (~140-fold enhancement in affinity), replacement of the chlorophenyl group with the naphthyl moiety (~15-fold) and the introduction of an ethoxymorpholine substituent on the naphthyl ring (~11-fold).

To understand the molecular basis for the enhanced affinity of these compounds, we determined the crystal structure of the kinase in complex with BIRB 796 at 2.8 Å resolution (Fig. 3c; Table 1). As with compound **1**, the kinase exists in the DFG-out conformation. The tolyl substituent on the pyrazole ring has favorable interactions with the hydrophobic portion of the side chain of the conserved Glu 71 residue in helix α C (Fig. 3c). This tolyl group also caused a conformational change in the Glu 71 side chain. In the structure of the kinase in complex with compound **1**, the Glu 71 side chain carboxylate makes hydrogen bonds with both urea NH groups (Fig. 3c). In the complex with BIRB 796, the Glu 71 side chain can hydrogen bond to only one of the urea NH groups (Fig. 3c), but the new conformation of this side chain is best suited for hydrophobic interactions with the tolyl group of the inhibitor.

The structure reveals that the affinity enhancement by the morpholino substituent is probably due to a hydrogen bond with the main chain amide of residue 109 (Fig. 3c). This hydrogen bond, equivalent to the one made by the N1 atom of the adenine base of ATP, is crucial for the potency of the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitors⁸, as well as most other protein kinase inhibitors. In addition to establishing interactions in the ATP pocket, the morpholino group also improves the physico-chemical properties of the inhibitor.

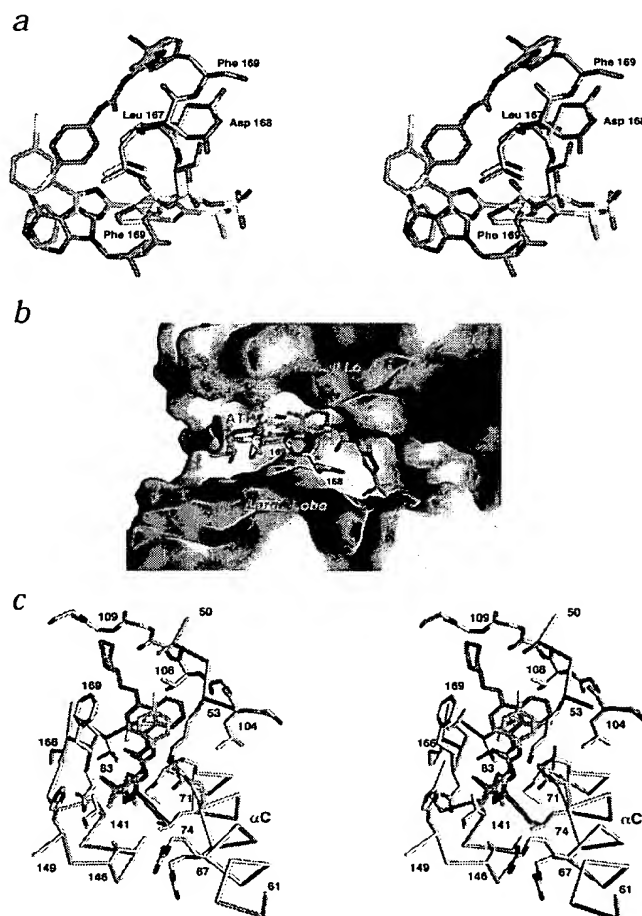


Fig. 3 A conformational change in the kinase is required for the binding of diaryl urea inhibitors. **a**, Stereo view showing the conformational change for the DFG motif. The DFG-in conformation is shown with the carbon atoms in light blue, and the DFG-out conformation is in gray. Also shown is the overlay of the binding modes of compound **1** (green), the 3'-iodo analog of SB 203580 (cyan)⁸ and ATP (purple). **b**, Molecular surface of the p38 MAP kinase in the active site region in complex with compound **1**. For clarity, residues in the DFG motif are shown as a stick model. The ATP molecule is shown for reference. **c**, Stereo view showing the binding pocket (gray for carbon atoms) for BIRB 796 (green). Also shown is compound **1** and the conformation of Glu 71 (cyan) in that complex. Produced with GRASP²⁹.

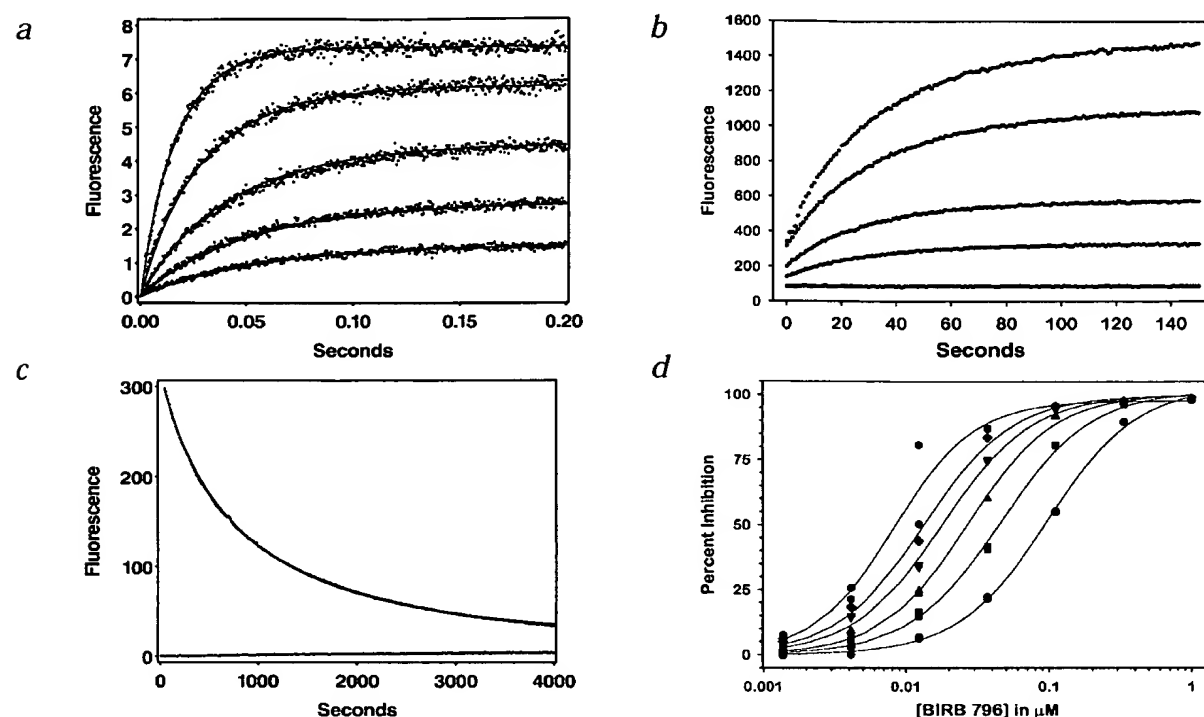


Fig. 4 Kinetics of compound binding to p38 MAP kinase. **a**, Association curves for the binding of SK&F 86002 to p38 MAP kinase. The concentration of the kinase was 212 nM, and the concentrations of SK&F 86002 are (from top to bottom) 2,500 nM, 1,250 nM, 630 nM, 320 nM and 160 nM. **b**, Association curves for a fluorescent analog of BIRB 796. The concentration of p38 MAP kinase was 279 nM, and the concentrations of the fluorescent analog are (from top to bottom) 1,500 nM, 1,000 nM, 500 nM, 250 nM and 0 nM. **c**, Competitive binding between SK&F 86002 and BIRB 796. The concentration of p38 MAP kinase was 174 nM, and the concentration of BIRB 796 was 290 nM. **d**, Progression of apparent IC_{50} values of BIRB 796 for the following preincubation periods: filled circles, 0 min, $IC_{50} = 97 \pm 4$ nM; filled squares, 15 min, $IC_{50} = 45 \pm 3$ nM; filled upward triangles, 30 min, $IC_{50} = 27 \pm 1$ nM; filled downward triangles, 60 min, $IC_{50} = 18 \pm 1$ nM; filled diamonds, 90 min, $IC_{50} = 13 \pm 1$ nM; and filled hexagons, 120 min, $IC_{50} = 8 \pm 1$ nM.

Time-dependent inhibition by diaryl urea compounds

To characterize the interactions of this new class of compounds with the kinase in solution, we established a fluorescence assay capable of monitoring binding in real time. The binding of the fluorophore SK&F 86002 (ref. 6) to nonactivated p38 MAP kinase was quite rapid, requiring the use of a stopped-flow spectrophotometer to determine kinetic rate constants¹¹ (Fig. 4a). Similarly, our results suggest that the compound SB203580 also has fast association and dissociation rates for the kinase. In contrast, the association of a fluorescent analog of BIRB 796 to p38 MAP kinase is much slower (Fig. 4b). Rate constants for the binding of nonfluorescent compounds were determined from competition assays with SK&F 86002 as the fluorophore¹² (Fig. 4c). The association rate constant for BIRB 796 is $\sim 500\times$ slower than that of SK&F 86002, establishing BIRB 796 as a slow-binding inhibitor (Fig. 1). We also obtained similar kinetic results for the binding of either SK&F 86002 or BIRB 796 to pre-activated p38 (data not shown).

Notably, the dissociation rate constant for BIRB 796 is $\sim 1,000,000\times$ slower than that for SK&F 86002. The improvement in the overall binding affinity from compound 1 to BIRB 796 is due almost exclusively to a reduction in the dissociation rate constant (Fig. 1). The calculated half-life for the dissociation of BIRB 796 from p38 MAP kinase is 23 h. This may have potential impact on *in vivo* efficacy, because slower dissociation may translate into extended dosing protocols¹³. BIRB 796 represents

one of the most potent and slowest dissociating inhibitors against human p38 MAP kinase now known.

To obtain further confirmation for the slow binding behavior, we monitored the apparent inhibitory potency of BIRB 796 as a function of the preincubation time in a standard IC_{50} experiment. A decrease in the apparent IC_{50} value from 97 nM to 8 nM after 2 h of preincubation is consistent with the slow binding behavior (Fig. 4d). In contrast, the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitors reached equilibrium within 30 min (data not shown). In summary, the fluorescent binding assays and the time-dependence of apparent inhibitory potency confirm the slow binding behavior of the diaryl urea inhibitors.

Molecular mechanism for the slow binding

The conformational change required for the binding of the diaryl urea compounds to p38 MAP kinase may be the molecular basis for the time-dependent inhibition. Similar observations have been made for several different enzyme-inhibitor systems¹⁴. The structural information and the slow-binding behavior suggest that p38 MAP kinase exists mostly in the DFG-in conformation, whereas the DFG-out conformation is sampled only infrequently. To our knowledge, this is the first time that the DFG-out conformation has been observed in a protein Ser/Thr kinase. In contrast, the DFG-out conformation seems to be more stable in protein Tyr kinases. The inactive insulin receptor tyrosine kinase exists almost exclusively in the DFG-out confor-

Table 1 Summary of crystallographic information

Structure	Compound 1	BIRB 796
Maximum resolution (Å)	2.5	2.8
Number of observations	31,423	22,129
R _{merge} (%) ¹	4.6	5.3
Resolution range (Å)	20–2.5	20–2.8
Number of reflections	12,621	8,139
Completeness (%)	94	87
R-factor / R _{free} (%) ²	22.1 / 28.4	22.8 / 31.8
R.m.s. deviation		
Bond lengths (Å)	0.007	0.012
Bond angles (°)	1.3	1.6

¹R_{merge} = $\sum_n \sum_i |I_{hi} - \langle I_{hi} \rangle| / \sum_n \sum_i I_{hi}$
²R-factor = $\sum_n |F_o - F_c| / \sum_n F_o$

mation¹⁵, which also interferes with the binding of ATP¹⁶. Recently, the Abl tyrosine kinase in complex with the Novartis inhibitor, STI-571, was observed in the DFG-out conformation¹⁷. The binding mode of the STI inhibitor bears resemblance to the diaryl urea compounds described here. However, the Phe pocket is not fully occupied by the STI inhibitor. Moreover, the *t*-butyl group in our diaryl urea compounds has no equivalent in the STI inhibitor. Our structural and solution studies suggest that the conformational variability of the DFG motif may be a general phenomenon in the protein Ser/Thr and Tyr kinases that can be utilized in the design and development of new selective inhibitors against protein kinases.

The diaryl urea inhibitors are highly selective

Selectivity is critical to the inhibition of protein kinases as a means of therapeutic intervention. Protein kinases are a large class of enzymes encoded by the human genome, and the degree of homology across the entire family is relatively high, especially within the catalytic core¹⁸. Nonetheless, the selectivity of BIRB 796 for the inhibition of p38 MAP kinase is high. No significant inhibition of the following 11 protein kinases is observed for BIRB 796: ERK-1, SYK, IKK2 β , ZAP-70, EGF receptor kinase, HER2, protein kinase A (PKA), PKC, PKC- α , PKC- β (I and II) and PKC- γ . Three kinases show weak inhibition but with >1,000-fold selectivity over the inhibition of p38 MAP kinase: c-RAF-1 (IC₅₀ = 1.4 μ M), p59fyn (24 μ M) and p56lck (35 μ M). The inhibition of JNK2 α 2 by BIRB 796 (IC₅₀ = 0.098 μ M) still provides 330-fold selectivity. The inhibition of these latter four kinases does not seem to be time dependent.

The structural information also reveals the molecular mechanism for the high degree of selectivity of the diaryl urea inhibitors towards p38 MAP kinase. The structural overlap between these compounds and the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitors is limited to the naphthyl substituent on the urea moiety and the 4-phenyl group on the imidazole ring, respectively (Fig. 3a). Our previous structural studies on the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitor showed that this 4-phenyl ring is the determinant for the specificity⁸. This ring protrudes from the overall envelope of the ATP molecule and is located in a binding pocket that seems to be unique for p38 MAP kinase, partly due to the presence of a small Thr 106 residue in this pocket (Fig. 3c). The structural overlap shows that the diaryl urea inhibitors also utilize this binding pocket, thus explaining the high degree of selectivity of these inhibitors.

Our synthetic program has produced compounds that are highly potent and selective inhibitors of p38 MAP kinase, as indicated by both molecular and cellular assays. BIRB 796 demonstrated efficacy in an endotoxin (LPS)-stimulated mouse model

of TNF α release and in a mouse model of established collagen-induced arthritis (data not shown). Results from human phase I clinical trials indicate that BIRB 796 is well tolerated and shows good pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties. BIRB 796 also displayed anti-inflammatory effects in a trial of human endotoxemia¹⁹. This compound is now being evaluated in phase II clinical trials, including rheumatoid arthritis.

Methods

Protein synthesis, purification and crystallization. BIRB 796 was synthesized as described²⁰. SB203580 was purchased from Calbiochem. Non-activated human p38 MAP kinase was purified as described²¹. The crystallization conditions are essentially the same as those used earlier with the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitor^{8,21}, with the inclusion of 2–5 mM of trifluoroacetic acid in the crystallization solution. X-ray diffraction data were collected at 100 K on a R-Axis imaging plate system mounted on a Rigaku generator. The diffraction images were processed with the R-Axis software. The crystals belong to space group P2₁2₁2₁ and are isomorphous to those in complex with the pyridinyl-imidazole inhibitor⁸. The structure refinement was carried out with CNS²². The atomic models were manually rebuilt against the 2F_o – F_c electron density map with O²³. The refinement statistics are summarized in Table 1.

Binding studies. Binding studies were conducted in a buffer containing 20 mM Bis-Tris Propane, pH 7.0, 2 mM EDTA, 0.01% (w/v) Na₂S₂O₅ and 0.15% (w/v) n-octylglucoside. Kinetic data for the association of SK&F 86002 to p38 MAP kinase was collected on a Kintech fluorescence detector system equipped with a stopped flow controller. The data were fit simultaneously to an appropriate equation describing kinetic binding for a simple one-step binding mechanism¹¹. The data for the binding of the fluorescent analog of BIRB 796 was corrected for background fluorescence of unbound ligand. The exchange curve assays were run as two half-reactions using an SLM Aminco Bowman Series 2 Model SQ-340 fluorescence detector¹¹. In the first half-reaction, p38 MAP kinase and SK&F 86002 are preincubated for 3 min. In the second half-reaction, p38 MAP kinase is preincubated with BIRB 796 for 60 min. A net dissociation of the fluorophore is observed for the first half-reaction, and a net association is observed for the second half-reaction. The raw data from both half reactions are fit simultaneously to an equation describing simple competitive inhibition¹¹.

p38 α was preactivated by treatment with constitutively active recombinant MKK6 (prepared by mutagenizing the two activation residues, Ser 189 and Thr 193, to Glu residues)²⁴. Activated p38 α was purified and used as a source of enzyme in a standard kinase activity assay²⁵ monitoring the incorporation of radioactive phosphate into recombinant human MAPKAP k2. Cellular assays followed published procedures^{4,26}. Briefly, human THP.1 cells were stimulated with 1 μ g ml⁻¹ LPS, in the presence or absence of compound, followed by the determination of released TNF α using a commercial ELISA kit (Biosource).

Coordinates. The atomic coordinates have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank (accession codes 1KV1 and 1KV2).

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Competing interests statement

The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests. Correspondence should be addressed to C.P. email: cpargell@rdg.boehringer-ingenheim.com or L.T. email: tong@como.bio.columbia.edu

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